

Chicago Eagle.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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DO NOT DESTROY THE PARK!

The Faddists Are Doing Their Utmost to Ruin Chicago's Favorite Old Breathing Place.

Lincoln Park to Be Overcrowded with Buildings Managed by Outside Concerns.

Fossil Hunters Have the Front and Acrobatic Freaks the Playground of the Park.

Is Lincoln Park to be destroyed? Is the great breathing place and health resort of the people to be turned over to the faddists?

It looks like it. The playgrounds are to be abolished, the trees will have to be cut down if every society that has a fad is to be permitted to erect a building to cultivate the fad in, on ground taken from the people.

First, the "Academy of Sciences" was given space for a great big eye-sore of a building, which shuts a view of the park from passersby, and arrangements are being made for the erection of a large number of other buildings.

The ball grounds have been turned over to a private society which desires to erect a gymnasium thereon.

This last piece of vandalism is arousing indignation all over the North Side.

Ex-Mayor Washburne says: "If a building of this kind is desirable in the park, why does not the Park Board erect it at some point where it will not interfere with other conveniences, and let the public use it at pleasure? Such paraphernalia should be as free to all visitors to the park as the shade under the trees or the benches along the walks. Who will have the keys to the lockers and dressing-rooms? Will the turners bring their suits with them each time and take them away again at the end of the exercise? Will it be a public gymnasium, or a Turngemeinde gymnasium? If the Park Commissioners would press home questions like these they might obtain some additional light on the subject. I would as strenuously oppose the construction of this gymnasium were it offered by the Chicago Athletic Club, the Gaelic Athletic Association or the Young Men's Christian Association, as I oppose it under the present conditions. They say the gymnasium will be free to the public, but the trouble will be that it will not be free.

"If the gymnasium were to be constantly in use, say from 9 o'clock in the morning till late at night, during the pleasant months, the case would not be so bad, because then the space would be giving service all the time. But the chances are that it will not be occupied more than an hour or so a day, except Sunday, and still it will take up the place now used as a base-ball diamond that is almost always in use during the season of outdoor sports. I am opposed to the proposed gymnasium because there is no room for it in the park; because there is other and better use for the ground which it will occupy, and because it will be free to the public only when the Turner society does not care to occupy it, and in my opinion the park and everything in it should be free and of easy access to all the public at all times."

"If the projected gymnasium in Lincoln Park is designed for the exclusive use, in whole or part, or in any way, of any individuals or any association, I am opposed to it, and the proposition to construct it should be defeated," said Otto C. Butz, one of the leading representative Germans of the North Division. "I am not a member of the Turngemeinde, and I know only what I am told of the plans for the gymnasium. As I understand it the apparatus is to be constructed for the good of the public. No special privileges will be expected by the Turners. The apparatus will be at the use and disposal of the first person who finds it unoccupied."

"About the lockers and dressing-rooms? I did not know there were to be lockers—but hold the same view as to them. If there are to be lockers they should be for the use of the public. No person should be permitted to use a locker or room except as a receptacle for his street clothing while he is performing in the gymnasium, should he desire to work in gymnasium costume. When he has finished his practice he should surrender the locker, which should be freely at the service of the next comer. No person should be allowed to keep clothing continuously

in the lockers, but they should be on the same plan as dressing-rooms at the public baths. With the understanding that the gymnasium and everything pertaining to it shall be open without reserve or restriction to the public, I am in favor of it. It will not occupy very much space, and I think it will be of value to the public. Similar arrangements have been successful and popular in the parks of most of the European cities."

"If the Commissioners want this open-air gymnasium," said Orrin W. Potter, "let them place it with the other cages. I object decidedly to any encroachment upon the field chosen as the site of this structure. I have seen as many as 2,000 people assembled on that field Saturday afternoons and all of them interested or taking part in some kind of game. To give the ground up to one kind of exercise or sport and to make a structure of such a permanent nature as this will be certainly doing a wrong toward the public. It would not allow that freedom of action which is most desired in our great cities, and parks are principally supported for this purpose. Many do not care for gymnastics exercises and to deprive these of their choice is a public wrong. I am sorry to hear that the Park Commissioners have permitted this."

Thomas S. Chard, of 534 North State street, is pronounced in his objection to an open-air gymnasium, or any building, for that matter, in the field devoted to games. He is also certain that he voices the opinions of all his neighbors in opposing such an eye-sore. "Some people may have a special fondness for gymnastics," said he, "but from that we cannot infer that all people do. Probably less objection would be made to the idea if the affair were placed in some other portion of the park. By all means keep the playground free. I know this to be the sentiment of the majority of the residents around the park."

W. D. Boyce wants to go to Congress from the Seventh District. He ought to be sent.

The clerks of Superior Court Clerk Griffin tendered him a banquet Wednesday evening at the Great Northern Hotel. Nearly all the members of the staff of the office were present. An unexpected event also happened there in the presentation of a fine bedroom suite to Mr. Griffin by his employees. Miss Nellie Cahill, the one lady employee of the office, was also presented with a handsome necklace by her fellow clerks. After the banquet, speeches were made.

City Clerk Van Cleave was presented with a gold watch and chain and Prosecuting Attorney William H. Tague was given a gold-headed cane by friends on Christmas eve.

The following resolutions, introduced by Ald. Madden, were passed by the City Council Monday night: Whereas, The city now maintains what is known as a gas inspection department, an oil inspection department, a boiler inspection department, a weight and measure inspection department; and,

Whereas, The maintenance of these several departments, as at present managed, is a source of great and unnecessary expense to the city; and,

Whereas, It is believed that their consolidation into one department of inspections, with one responsible head, would be for the best interests of the city, both in point of effective service and as a matter of economy, making an annual saving, as we believe, of \$100,000; therefore, be it



HON. JOHN A. KING.

A Leader in the Financial World. President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank.

shall be merged, and also providing for the repeal of the ordinances under which such departments are at present operating.

The Hon. Frank E. Stanley, who knows all about Eleventh ward politics, says that there is already some talk of the aldermanic possibility in the Eleventh ward. Alex. Watson's friends in the north end of the ward seem to think that he is entitled to a second term, while there are others who imagine that an aldermanship is common stock, and open to all comers. L. D. Stitts, Jas. Harford, Jas. Campbell, W. H. Aldip and Geo. A. Peters have been mentioned, and each has a following. Possession in days gone by was good for several points, but in the new order of politics it is considered in some localities a handicap.

Dr. George William Reynolds, the distinguished North Side physician and surgeon, delivered a very interesting address on Friday night at the commencement exercises of the St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for Nurses. Mr. F. A. Langlois distinguished himself in the musical numbers. Following was the program as rendered:

March, piano.....Professor F. J. Rohrer
"Angels' Song," bass solo and chorus, Rheinberger

Mr. F. A. Langlois.
Address.....Professor D. R. Brower
"Salve Regina".....Dana

Mr. Adolph Ernst.
Address and distribution of diploma.....D. R. Brower
"Inflammation".....Rossini

Miss Marcelle Reilly.
Address and presentation of medals.

Most Rev. P. A. Feehan
"Ave Verum" (trio).....Kreutzer
Miss Marcelle Reilly, Mr. Adolph Ernst, Mr. F. A. Langlois.

Address.....Dr. G. William Reynolds
Valedictory.....Miss Nora Casey
Address.....Dr. J. D. Hamilton
Evening hymn.....Rheinberger
Grand chorus.

The graduates are:
Nora Casey, Jennie Hayes, Susan Crowe, Antoinette Krembs, Ellen Flanagan, Hannah Rundquist, Anna Hayes, Mary Sullivan.

City Collector Ph. Maas feels bad. He is afraid that he will not collect enough from licensees this year to keep the city running. Isn't that awful to think about? If the reporter who printed the interview misapprehended Phillip's name, however, he would feel much worse.

Formal steps to secure the Democratic national convention for Chicago were taken at a meeting held the other day at the Iroquois Club. Assurances were given that this convention will come to Chicago, that it will be held in a hall seating from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and that 500,000 Democrats will be here to shout approval for the Monroe

doctrine as interpreted by a Democratic President.

The plan is to raise \$50,000 by subscription and send a committee to Washington when the Democratic national committee meets there next month. The following committee was chosen to attend to the details connected with raising the guarantee fund and the presentation of Chicago's claims:

Walter S. Bogle, chairman; J. Irving Pearce, P. H. Linsen, E. F. Lawrence, Joseph Donnersberger, Thomas Gahan, A. A. Goodrich, A. T. Ewing, R. J. Rosenthal.

A. T. Ewing was chairman of the meeting and Rivers McNeill secretary. The others attending the meeting were J. Irving Pearce, A. J. Smith, A. S. Gage, C. F. Gunther, Joseph Donnersberger, A. F. Seeberger, Frank Hoyer, John P. Hopkins, E. T. Noonan, A. A. Goodrich, Thomas Gahan, B. J. Rosenthal, W. S. Bogle, Washington Hesing, D. P. Phelps, P. H. Linsen and T. H. Smith.

The meeting was enthusiastic from start to finish, and was held with open doors, in which respect it differed from most of the meetings of similar character held prior to the time the Republican national convention was not secured. No doubt was expressed regarding the raising of the desired amount of money, and those who claimed to know the situation said the majority of the national committee already favored Chicago.

A telegram from National Committeeman Ben T. Cable was received, saying there was small doubt but that Chicago would be selected if it desired the convention. Mr. Cable is detained in New York by illness, but telegraphed that he would start for the West just as soon as his physician will allow him to leave.

Letters were read at the meeting from Potter Palmer, L. Z. Letter, Adolph Nathan and C. T. Yerkes, all of whom regretted their inability to be present, but signified that they would subscribe to the fund to be raised.

The one matter that tended to bother the meeting was that relating to the size of the convention. The sentiment was that if Chicago went to work and raised the money to provide for holding the convention here it must be a big gathering, on the scale of the conventions of the past held in this city. Some of the citizens present thought the convention might be made simply a business meeting of the delegates, with the alternates for an audience. Fear on this point was aroused by a resolution passed by the last national convention giving the National Committee authority to limit the convention of 1896 to delegates, alternates and the representatives of the press. After fully considering the matter the conclusion was arrived at that any action of the National Committee changing the plan of previous years was unlikely.

J. Irving Pearce expressed the opinion that there ought to be some understanding about the size of the convention before raising a fund and asking the National Committee to send the committee a sum of \$50,000, and in return get a convention that will bring no large crowd to town to spend money. Remarks were also made by Joseph Donnersberger regarding the advisability of having the convention held to accommodate all the people possible.

Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins told the gentlemen that the thing to do, without considering anything else, was to go to work and raise the money and then send a committee down to Washington and find out what the National Committee intended to do. If it were found that the limited convention scheme is to be adopted there would then be nothing to compel Chicago to make its offer. The ex-Mayor thought it was by far better to proceed in a go-ahead manner, without letting any fears of what might happen handicap the raising of the funds.

Then A. A. Goodrich electrified the meeting by declaring that there need be no fear whatever that the Democratic convention of 1896 would not be a whopper in size, and that he knew whereof he spoke.

"The convention will be held in the largest building they can get to hold it in," said Mr. Goodrich, "and there will be half a million Democrats here to approve the Monroe doctrine as enunciated by President Cleveland and to see that it gets into the national platform."

This statement brought forth a burst of applause, and when the meeting adjourned the participants were filled with enthusiasm and a feeling that Chicago will be a winner this time sure.

The general public of the United States knows little of the value or general uses of the passport in foreign countries. A passport is a guarantee by the Government of the United States that the person bearing it is who he claims to be, and is entitled to the consideration of the officers of the Government he is visiting. So long as people are traveling through Europe, their movements may be unquestioned; but if they give an appearance of intending to sojourn at a place, they are frequently forced to give an account of themselves and their object in staying. This is particularly the case in Germany. Passports are certainly necessary for the Turkish dominions, including Egypt and Palestine, and should be certified by a Turkish consular officer before entering within the limits of Turkish jurisdiction.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says that abbreviations should be avoided because they are undignified, and cites the New York custom of referring to "Congressman Allen, Pop., Neb." as a horrid example. How about the Boston Globe's reference to a band concert in "Madison sq pk?"

TORRENS LAW MAKES WORK.

Recorder Samuel B. Chase Granted More Help by the County Judges Sitting in Banc.

James D. Morrison Will Be the New Cook County Republican Civil Service Commissioner.

General Gossip from the Different Municipal and Political Headquarters in Holiday Times.

Places were made for fifteen new county employees, to work under the Torrens law, by the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County Wednesday.

The meeting of the judges was long and exciting. Recorder Chase, his chief deputy, Theodore Nelson, President Healy of the County Board, and President Smith and Louis Seeberger of the Real Estate Board were present.

The special committee, comprising Judge Horton, Judge Dunne and Judge Haney, reported two attorneys would be all Recorder Chase ought to employ to start the working of the Torrens law. While making this report the judges pronounced an edict on the law itself.

After considerable discussion Judge Horton moved the full number asked for, fifteen men, be granted. This motion prevailed after Recorder Chase had explained the necessity for keeping the registrar's department absolutely separate from the recorder's office.

The new county officers for whom "Registrar" Chase thinks he can find plenty to do after Jan. 1, 1896, will be three examiners of title, one record and application clerk, one cashier, two "chain" men or title followers, one judgment clerk, one assistant judgment clerk, one tract and index clerk, one alphabetical and transfer clerk, one keeper of the vault, one publication clerk, one inspector of premises and one tax and special assessment clerk.

How these employees are to be paid is a matter for the registrar and the County Board to settle. Mr. Chase says he has no fears, however, on that score, as the registrar's office, created under the Torrens law, is a fee office, and for its maintenance the County Board will not have to appropriate a cent out of the county funds above the amount earned by it in fees.

Mr. Chase said he had not yet determined upon the men he would appoint to these newly made situations.

"Whoever is appointed," he said, "every man will be competent to do the work required of him. Politics cannot play any part whatever in the appointment of some of the men. These must be lawyers, and the two 'chain' men must be expert title followers. People who are qualified experts in any business are seldom politicians."

Francis B. Peabody and Gen. George W. Smith have offered their services as advisory counsel to the Registrar free for one year. According to Mr. Chase, "there are no men in Chicago who know more about the land title law than these two, who have made real estate matters a life study."

President Healy, of the County Board, said the new men and all others in the employ of the county after Jan. 1, 1896, would be paid only so much as they might earn by good, honest work. And further, he said, all employees will be made to begin work at 8:30 in the morning and continue until 5 in the afternoon.

President Healy thought the clerks for the Registrar's office could be taken from the Recorder's department, and regarded the new office as unnecessary. To this Mr. Chase answered:

"At a very conservative estimate there are 1,000,000 lots in Cook County. The owners of 2,000 of these may take advantage of the new land law during the next year. But even if 10,000 lots should be registered under the Torrens system that number would be only 1 per cent. of all the lots in the county, and would reduce the work of the Recorder's department only to that unappreciable extent."

Before their discussion of the Torrens law the judges accepted the report of the committee on the general question of county employees. The great reduction in the forces of all county offices which had been predicted did not come about. Only eight men all told were dropped from the county's list of employees. Three were taken from the staff

of the Superior Court Clerk and five from the County Treasurer's office. Governor McHale will have to do with one man less. Probate Court Clerk Cooper got one extra assistant. He asked for three.

Mr. James D. Morrison, the well-known and popular South Water street commission merchant, will be the new Civil Service Commissioner of Cook County. He is a gentleman of high character and sterling integrity.

The understanding is that L. L. Coburn, C. D. Seeberger and M. J. Carroll, the committee chosen by Mr. Gilles of the Civic Federation to inquire into the withholding of public moneys, will immediately after the holidays begin operations. Attention will be given to the county treasurer's office and, in a general way, the whole matter investigated.

Col. Joseph Merriam, of Tazewell County, who is a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, came to Chicago Monday to see what he could do toward breaking into John H. Tanner's strength in Cook County. Col. Merriam said he was not going to engage in a scramble for the nomination, but would feel highly honored if he should be selected to head the ticket next year.

"I want to say this," Col. Merriam said, "that the Republicans will not have a walkover in Illinois next year. I am satisfied that Gov. Altgeld will be a candidate for re-election, and he will be a hard man to beat. I regard Altgeld as a very formidable candidate. He is honest and fearless, and he has placed the State institutions on a most admirable and business-like basis. I was a member of the House committee appointed by the last General Assembly to investigate these institutions, and I know what I am talking about. The Republican who runs against Altgeld for Governor will find that he has a big fight on his hands."

Congressman Lorimer was given a place on the labor committee. He had made a personal request for this assignment and was much gratified that it had been favorably considered by Speaker Reed.

Two hundred members of the Cook County Republican Marching Club assembled at the Great Northern to make nominations for directors, who will be balloted for at the annual meeting next month.

Those nominated were: Directors at Large—J. E. Williams, Harry T. Harvey, J. L. Levey. South Side—F. P. Gleason, J. L. Garretson, John A. Bartine, A. R. Porter. West Side—J. W. Parker, J. A. Langston, B. C. Le Gros, W. O'Hara, J. E. Williams.

North Side—O. Higgins, W. F. Hollman, H. C. Wagner, F. Kellersmann. Two directors each will be elected for the North, South and West Sides, respectively, and one director at large.

The treasurer's report showed that the club picnic last summer had netted \$1,640 to the club.

Mr. William A. S. Graham has been made School Agent by the Board of Education, and everybody is glad of it. William is wide awake and upon all questions is up to date.

To what an extent some men will go to get their names in the papers! Here is a case in point in the following telegram, which the Inter Ocean printed the other day:

"Col. Isaac Taylor has been kept busy to-day denying the report announced in the Chicago papers this morning that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General. He has a number of proofs, but the most conclusive is that he is not a lawyer."